

## Palestinians discuss S. Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 13 (R). — Palestinian commando leader Yasser Arafat today chaired a meeting of the guerrilla movement's Higher Military Council to consider the tense situation in south Lebanon. Reporting this, the Palestine News Agency Wafa said discussions covered "the Zionist military escalation, including concentrations in the border regions, in addition to fiery statements made by Zionist leaders recently." This was a reference to declarations by Israeli leaders on military support for the Lebanese rightists in their conflict with the leftist-Palestinian alliance in south Lebanon. Wafa said the Council took a number of decisions and important measures to face developments in the south and future eventualities, but gave no details.

# Jordan Times

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## France said negotiating massive arms deal with Arabs

PARIS, Aug. 13 (R). — French officials today refused to confirm or deny a report that Saudi Arabia and France were negotiating a multi-million dollar deal to supply arms to Arab states, including those confronting Israel.

Spokesmen for the foreign and defence ministries said they were not in a position to confirm or deny the report published today in the weekly *Al Nahar*.

The journal, quoting diplomatic sources in Paris, said the "huge deal" would involve various weapons including advanced Mirage fighter planes, air defence systems, tanks, armoured vehicles, rockets, radar and helicopters.

It said the weapons would be distributed among several Arab states both on the confrontation line with Israel and on the Red Sea.

The spokesmen admitted that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and French officials had discussions with a number of Arab leaders about France's contribution in the armament of the Arab World. However they could not say whether negotiations were in progress at present.

During his visit to Riyadh last January, President Giscard d'Estaing discussed French arms sales to Arab countries with Saudi officials.

French officials confirmed earlier this year that Egypt and its Arab arms consortium partners would acquire 200 Mirage F-1's over the next decade.

Then in June, Egyptian Vice-President Air Marshal Hosni Mubarak had lengthy talks with executives of the Marcel Dassault, manufacturers of the Mirage jet, Thomson-CSF electronics company and the Matra missile producing firm during a visit to France.

He told reporters at the time that Franco-Egyptian military cooperation had been going on for some time and that it was "a well-known fact that Ashraf Marwan, head of the Arab Military Organisation set up under the auspices of Saudi Arabia, was also in Paris in June for talks."

## Greek-Cypriot parties agree

## No elections to replace Makarios as president until February 78

NICOSIA, Aug. 13 (R). — All four main Greek-Cypriot parties have now agreed that acting president of Cyprus, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, should be acclaimed unopposed to serve the remainder of the term of the late Archbishop Makarios.

Mr. Glafkos Clerides, leader of the centre-right Democratic Rally today dropped his insistence that a contested election for president be held next month.

The other parties had opposed the holding of a contested election before February, when the archbishop's five-year term ends.

Reacting to the decision today, Mr. Kyprianou — a former foreign minister and speaker of the House of Representatives — said he would follow faithfully the policies of the late president.

Mr. Kyprianou, 44, became acting president after the death of Archbishop Makarios.

Under the 1960 constitution of Cyprus, the president is elected by the majority Greek-Cypriots while the Turkish-Cypriot community elects a vice-president.

But Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş has threatened to scrap inter-communal talks with the Greek-Cypriots on the island's future if their elected candidate was regarded as president of all Cyprus.

The northern part of Cyprus was occupied by Turkish troops after they invaded the island in 1974.

Mr. Kyprianou has been in hospital twice in the past year and though he insists that his doctors have given him a clean bill of health, doubts about his condition persist.

Mr. Clerides declined to comment today on Mr. Kyprianou's health, but it was thought what led to his change of mind on the election issue may have been the possibility that Mr. Kyprianou would not be fit enough to "contemplate undertaking a full term of office next February."



RELIEF -- Italian police and security forces surround the hijacked Air France plane at Brindisi, southern Italy as relieved passengers leave the plane following the arrest of the lone Egyptian hijacker. (AP wirephoto).

## Begin aide claims proxy talks were a concession

TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (R). — A senior adviser to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Arab states were apparently making a resumption of Middle East peace talks impossible because of their insistence on Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) participation.

Mr. Shmuel Katz told Israeli radio that the Begin administration had already made a concession by agreeing to so-called proxy talks at the foreign ministerial level in New York.

Israel had not insisted on face-to-face meetings with the Arabs in the hope that the New York contacts, through American mediation, would help the parties start talking.

During the radio interview in which he was asked to sum up the recent Middle East tour of the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Katz also expressed doubts that substantive, rather than merely procedural matters could be

discussed in New York. "I don't think Israel is prepared to discuss matters of substance, unless they are defined as leading to a peace treaty," he said.

"I don't think that kind of discussion will take place in New York," Mr. Katz added. Israel would, however, be prepared to explain its views "on the place of the Palestinian Arabs in the State of Israel," Mr. Katz said.

"To solve the Geneva deadlock the Arab states will have to change their approach to Israel," he added.

"Not only the PLO, but all the Arab states seek Israel's elimination," Mr. Katz said. The PLO was merely their instrument for the destruction of Israel after the country had been "squeezed back into the pre-1967 boundaries" by diplomatic means, Mr. Katz said.

"This is the reason for the gap (between Israel and the Arabs), but we don't intend to commit suicide," he said.

## Prime Minister Badran returns from talks with King Khaled

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran returned here Saturday afternoon at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he delivered to King Khaled a message from His Majesty King Hussein on the latest Middle East developments, the results of the Jordanian-United States talks during Mr. Vance's recent visit to Jordan and the U.S. efforts to achieve a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The meeting was attended by Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the Defence Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Foreign Minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Jordan Commander-in-Chief, Lt-Gen. Sharif Zeid bin Shaker.

## AFP reporters freed in Beirut

PARIS, Aug. 13 (R). — The Beirut chief of the French News Agency Agence France Press and another of the agency's journalists were freed today in the Lebanese capital after being interrogated by Syrian security officers, an AFP spokesman said.

Bureau head Paul Delifer, a Lebanese national and Khalil Fleyhane, a part-time Lebanese correspondent for AFP were both arrested in Beirut last Sunday and taken to Damascus. They said they had been well-treated during their detention, the spokesman added.

Delifer was taken from his Beirut home by men believed to be Syrian members of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon, French sources here said.

The AFP spokesman said Delifer and Fleyhane had been interrogated by agents of the Syrian military security about "certain despatches" sent from the AFP bureau in Beirut.

## Vance flies home with shattered hopes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (R). — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew home tonight after 11 days of intensive Middle East negotiations with the high hopes he carried with him almost completely frustrated.

He is due to brief President Carter tomorrow afternoon on the results of his six-nation visit to the region as well as the result of his London talks on the even more tense situation in Southern Africa.

U.S. hopes for an early reconvening of the Geneva peace conference were largely dashed by the Middle East visit which, at best, appeared to keep the spark of hope from dying out.

But the optimism expressed by President Carter before this mission and after talks here with Arab and Israeli leaders that this would be a decisive year for peace in the region has, barring some major breakthrough, vanished.

Mr. Vance is expected to

tell the president that the road to settlement remains a tortuous one still blocked by Arab and Israeli intransigence over Palestinian representation at any peace talks.

Mr. Vance's hopes — that at least he could maintain the momentum through further contacts with Arab and Israeli foreign ministers when the United Nations convenes its General Assembly session next month — also suffered a setback yesterday.

Syrian President Hafez Assad ruled out any direct or indirect contact between his foreign minister and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

"Such meetings, at least as far as Syria's foreign minister is concerned, will not be held," he said.

Mr. Vance had been expected to use the presence of the ministers in New York to engage in some "mini-shuttle" diplomacy among them.

The Secretary of State will meet Mr. Carter in the White House tomorrow afternoon to discuss his trip. The one tangible development he has to report is an apparent agreement by Jordan and Egypt to conclude formal peace treaties.

But the two sides have radically different ideas of what they mean by a peace treaty and what such an agreement should contain.

Mr. Vance must have been disappointed by Mr. Begin's firm refusal to have any dealings with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israel's refusal to allow PLO participation at Geneva is seen by the Arab states as a negative step, emphasising the hard line of Mr. Begin's government.

While U.S. officials are disappointed by the events of the last two weeks, it is clear that the Carter administration is determined to press on with the president's peace plan.

## King Hussein reiterates warning of war in M.E.

AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein has warned of the possibility of a new war in the Middle East, if efforts to bring about peace are blocked.

In an interview with the West German newspaper *Die Welt*, King Hussein said that President Jimmy Carter offered Israel an option between peace and keeping the occupied Arab lands. Israel opted to continue its occupation of these territories.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's proposals in Washington were not encouraging, and it seems that the Israelis do not want to abandon their hard line," King Hussein added.

He said Israel is not only militarily strong, but has an aggressive leadership. There are influential people in Israel who are bent on creating new realities by force in the area, subsequently leading it away from peace. This, the King said, calls for all peace-loving countries to exert further concerted efforts to move Israel away from its unyielding position.

"Peace in the Middle East is not the concern of the people in the area only; it must be sought by the world as a whole," King Hussein pointed out.

The King said that by legalising Jewish settlements, in the occupied West Bank, Israel has provoked the whole world and made the possibility of reaching peace more difficult.

Referring to the United States endeavours to set up peace in the area, the King said the Americans are more qualified than anybody else to influence positively the Middle East situation. He hoped their efforts would be successful.

His Majesty went on to say that President Carter's repeated affirmation, that the Palestinians must have their own national homeland is an encouraging attitude — the United States having recognised something that Israel denies and detests.

He said a Middle East solution should include recognition of Palestinian rights, return of the occupied areas, including the West Bank and the Gaza strip, and restoration of Arab sovereignty over the Arab part of Jerusalem.

Answering a question about limitation of demilitarised buffer zones between Israel and the Arab countries, King Hussein said buffer zones do not represent security guarantees. He said "Security comes when both sides become convinced of a solution to the M.E. crisis and of co-existing under drawn-up conditions. If this cannot be worked out, the demilitarised zones cannot ensure peace."

In reply to another question on Jordan's relations with the Palestine Liberation Organisation King Hussein said first, and before anything else, the Palestinian people should be given the right to self-determination. When this was done, "we have to create an ideal link between the Palestinian state and Jordan, in the light of our unquestionable common interests."

## Salisbury rocked by second guerrilla bomb blast in a week

SALISBURY, Aug. 13 (R). — Salisbury's second bomb blast in a week rocked the centre of the Rhodesian capital today only 300 metres from Prime Minister Ian Smith's office. But police said there were no casualties.

Pieces of a Yugoslav-made rifle grenade were found in the wreckage, police said.

The explosion came a week to the day after a parcel bomb blasted a Salisbury supermarket, killing 11 people and wounding many blacks.

It heightened fears here that the black guerrillas who have been waging bush warfare against the Rhodesian government for five years might be bringing their campaign of violence to the cities.

Police said today's bomb weighed about 5 kg. — much smaller than last Saturday's device, which police said contained Soviet-made explosive.

The latest bomb was placed in a lavatory and washroom used by Africans at the back of a 13-storey office complex

chancellor house, next to a big shopping and parking complex called Parkade. The site is between Jameson Avenue and Union Avenue, Salisbury's two main streets.

Police said the rifle grenade by itself could not have caused so big a blast but had apparently been placed with the bomb to increase the power of the explosion.

The area of today's explosion in the city centre was crowded at the time with Saturday afternoon cinema-goers.

Although police said there were no serious injuries, onlookers saw two elderly whites led to a nearby chemist where they were treated for shock.

An abandoned briefcase was found in the basement garage and police used explosive to blow it open, fearing it might be another bomb. Inside they found documents and a beer bottle.

Police have not yet linked today's explosion with the previous bomb, but unofficially they believe that the same group of urban guerrillas is responsible. The past week has witnessed the introduction of tighter security measures at city stores and office blocks.

All main department stores have employed security guards at the entrances to search customers and their packages before admitting them.

An exclusive white suburb was today the scene of a bomb hoax, police rushing to a department store after receiving a call saying a bomb had been planted. They found nothing, but the store closed early.

Several policemen suffered injuries as ammunition was thrown in their faces. The left-wingers attacked a police station, putting it under siege for half an hour and a police motor cycle was set on fire.

Scotland Yard sent in anti-riot police equipped with transparent shields used in Northern Ireland and seen for the first time on mainland streets.

The National Front had chosen the New Cross area which has a large immigrant population, to protest against what it claimed were high crime rate figures for young blacks.

The National Front march was authorised by Home Secretary Interior Minister) Marlin Rees despite an outcry by groups opposed to the organisation's racial policy.

Dozens of elderly people were evacuated from the New Cross area earlier this morning and as a safety precaution local traders boarded up their shop fronts.

## Ethiopia loses more ground to Somali fighters in the Ogaden



GESTICULATIONS -- Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre gestulates in emphasis of points he made at a Rome press conference today. (AP wirephoto).

MOGADISHU, Aug. 13 (R). — The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) said today its forces were in control of most of Ethiopia's southern Sindo and Bala provinces and there was fierce fighting in towns still held by the government.

The Somali National News Agency (Sonna) reported that Negelli was the only major town in Sindo province, which borders Kenya, still in Ethiopian hands.

The Somali-backed Front said fighting was taking place around three other towns in

the province: Moyale, Kaduma and Maiga.

Moyale sits on the border road with Kenya and Sonna said 114 Ethiopian troops fled across the frontier to escape the guerrilla onslaught.

In an earlier statement today WSLF said its forces had captured Oda town in Bale province. Two months after fighting broke out between Ethiopia and the WSLF forces, the guerrillas claim to control virtually the whole of the south eastern Ogaden desert.

They have pressed their attacks north and west through Bale and Sindo into the Ethiopian plateau and fighting has been reported within 230 kilometres of Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital.

Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre said earlier in Rome that insurgents control 97 per cent of the Ogaden region.

He repeated Somali accusations that Ethiopia had called in foreign troops to help fight the WSLF forces, and added that Somalia would not hesitate to throw in its army to beat off an attack.

"The situation is becoming very difficult. As far as we have heard Ethiopia has called in foreign troops. This is internationalising the situation," the minister told a press conference.

"Somalia does not have any programme to make aggression. But we are ready to defend our sovereignty and integrity. So if we are invaded or attacked we have the right to defend ourselves," the minister added.

Asked to specify which foreign country had sent troops to Ethiopia the minister replied:

"This is information we have received from the Liberation Front. I can't say from where they come or how many there are."

He said reports that foreign pilots were helping the Front were nonsense because the Front had no air force.

The minister added that he had not discussed arms purchases during his stay in Italy which he described as a transit visit.

"My business is diplomacy end politics. I don't deal in arms," he said.

The minister who spent an hour in discussion with Italian Foreign Minister Arnaldo Forlani after his arrival here on Thursday was due to leave Rome tonight.

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## The Russian bear in Africa

One wonders, as news flows in of the sweeping victories of the Western Somali and Eritrean liberation movements, why the Soviet Union has chosen to throw in its lot with the ramshackle house of cards that is Ethiopia today.

The Soviets might have felt that Ethiopia was a rich plum that had dropped out of the lap of the Americans into theirs, and the temptation may have been overpowering. Alternatively, they may have decided to pull out of an unprofitable contest, beating a retreat in the face of the new Saudi Arabian drive to wean Marxist Arab regimes on its doorstep (including Somalia) from Soviet domination through rich transfusions of funds. In either case, and in a rare display of naivete, the USSR tried to sponsor a Marxist federation of countries in the Horn of Africa that would group both Somalia and Ethiopia, turning a completely blind eye to the national interests of the two countries.

In the process, the Soviet Union is in imminent danger of losing naval and air facilities in Somalia along with that country's friendship; it has turned against the Eritrean liberation movements which it had supported in the past and which it now brands as forces of counter-revolution, thereby giving a nasty "reactionary" taint to the Soviet Union's image. It is also trying hard to alienate the Arab World by siding with a country on friendly terms with Israel that is not only involved in a fight against a member of the Arab League but is also trying to squash the movement to liberate Eritrea. The USSR further challenges the bid to turn the Red Sea into an Arab "lake of peace."

The Soviet Union has not only underestimated the strength of national interests in the Horn of Africa, it is also selling Arab nationalist sentiments short. If the leaders of the Kremlin fancy they are involved in a tug of war with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Sudan that will leave the other Arabs indifferent, they ought to think again.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RAI commented, Saturday, on His Majesty King Hussein's Silver Jubilee by saying if a nation's history is the net result of the interaction between the nation's citizen and the environment surrounding him, then the past 25 years, rich as they have been with experience, should now be the bridge leading us to a future organised upon the lessons of our past experience.

AL SHA'B said whether or not the peace mission of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has been a success, a few facts are clear. First among these is that the Arab and American points of view stand closer together than the Israeli and American, because Israeli stubbornness has continued to reject the fundamentals upon which the Geneva conference

is to be convened. The paper suggested that Arab diplomacy has a chance now to open a rift in the political accord between Israel and the U.S. by uncovering the basic contradictions existing between their policies over peace in the Middle East.

AL AKHBAR said that the Israelis told Mr. Vance in Tel Aviv exactly what they had said to President Carter in New York. Israeli policy is determined on aggression no matter what, so that while the Arabs have continued to offer concessions Israel has maintained a refusal of any kind of agreement. The Middle East question is not one of optimism or pessimism but a question of aggression which cannot be resolved until aggression which cannot be resolved until aggression is broken.

## Feyruz, queen of Petra: Singing for the stars

By Irene Ramadan  
Special to the Jordan Times

Whether you are Lebanese, from another Arab country or even a Westerner, you can't help but be deeply thrilled by the stunning voice of Feyruz...

And Feyruz, performing in "Petra" at the Palace of Culture, appeared as she always has -- superb.

The Rahbani brothers -- a famous team of composers, who have always worked with Feyruz -- conceived "Petra" as a musical epic. They are especially well-known for musical comedies, which became great successes because of their very personal music -- extremely poetic, fresh and exuberant.

With "Petra", they wanted to emphasise the musical dialogues and songs, so they chose the oratorio style and the dramatic accent. They could afford such an artistic restriction because they were dealing with a superstar like Feyruz, who

could stand all the scenic challenges: The very simple, linear staging made by Assi Rahbani; the emphatic, grandiloquent acting; the unsuitable lighting and simple dances.

The artists who made the production a success were Papou Lahoud, who designed the costumes; Ghazi Kahwaji, technical supervisor and set designer; Abdul Halim Karakalla, in charge of the scenes; and Etidal Suleiman and Marlene Herro on choreography.

The leading singers and actors, Feyruz aside, were Hoda, Nasri Shamseddine, Elias Elias, Antoine Kerga Kerbage, Andre Gedeon and Maged Afrouni.

Feyruz has already personified many different characters, regardless of the environment created for her. She has always come off with strength and conviction and continuously irradiates a solid character.

Feyruz, named by the Lebanese "our ambassador near the stars", belongs to that kind of person who can rely on himself artistically.

## West Bank delegation visits PLA hospital

AMMAN (JNA). — A West Bank delegation, here to participate in the silver jubilee celebrations, paid a visit to the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) hospital here Saturday. They were briefed on its activities and organisation.

Members of the West Bank delegation, accompanied by PLA Commander in Jordan, Brig. Nihad Nusseibeh, toured the hospital's sections.

It started work in 1970 as a dispensary, then became a hospital with 45 beds, 10 of which are allocated to children. Six doctors, helped by 13 nurses, run the hospital.

It provides services for the families of Palestinian martyrs and members of the PLA stationed here.

A group of West Bankers meets with officials at the Palestine Liberation Army hospital in Amman Saturday.

## Industrial expo opens

AMMAN (JNA). — An exhibition of industrial and agricultural products was opened at the University of Jordan Saturday.

It features industries that have played a leading role in the country's progress over the past 25 years. These include the cement, iron, foodstuff, cigarette, yarn, textile, carpet, paint and dry battery industries.

A special agricultural section displays new methods for combating pests.

The exhibition was opened by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan. Several Cabinet ministers, government officials, industrialists and diplomats attended the short ceremony.

The Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Hashem Dabbas, said that local industries account for 24 per cent of national income.

## Writers Society head states

# We should be frightened of personal interest, not honest speech

Mr. Mohammad Adib Al Aamiry is a renowned politician, educationist and writer. He is now President of the Jordanian Writers Society. He is author of several books on science, political history and literature.

In a recent interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Al Aamiry talked about the different aspects of modern Arab culture, its propagation, the influence of Zionism and the activities and aspirations of the Writers Society. Educated at the American University of Beirut and the Palestine Law Institute in Jerusalem, he started work as a teacher in 1930. He then became school headmaster, inspector and Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Education in 1952. In 1955 he became Director of Broadcasting and Publishing, then head of the Civil Service Department. In 1964 he worked as head of the Audit Bureau. From 1967-1969 he was Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Culture and Information and Minister of Education.

By Salem Nahhas  
Special to the Jordan Times

Q: What, in your opinion, are the main characteristics and trends of modern Arab culture?

A: Modern Arab culture is characterised by a tendency to follow and achieve both Western and Eastern (socialist) norms and standards. The chief instruments of the emergence and evolution of modern Arab culture from the "semi-medieval status" are the same as those of modern civilisation as produced by Western and Eastern science and literature. There are strong tendencies to revive and include our Arab culture, but that will be the background to the main stream of culture produced by modern civilisation on the basis of the two factors stated above.

As time passes, the trend will be towards modern cultures, perhaps at an ever accelerated speed. This necessarily includes the continued bond between the ancient and the modern.

Q: Due to the social, economic and political independence of the Arab states, it seems that independent cultural aspects are

being developed within the regional boundaries of each state. If you agree with this, do you think it could hinder Arab cultural integration? And how would this be solved?

A: There are local differences in the cultural products, shaped by various effects, but the main development remains the Arab and Islamic source as a background, with modern culture grafted on. Our statement about the prevalence of modern culture, both now and in the future, remains true. Stages only differ with a state like Lebanon and one like Oman. I have no doubt in my mind that this will be the direction of development in all the Arab states.

There is more of a common cultural ground amongst the Arab states than any corresponding states in other areas of the world, e.g. Spain and France. To me, therefore, there is no problem concerning the development of independent regional cultures in the various Arab states. On the contrary, these will find their future in political unions and federations.

Local cultural tastes and colours are natural and essential, but they are pebbles

and small isles in the main stream. The basis for unity amongst the Arab peoples in the various states is really much more than is usually realised or understood.

Q: Israel, as an incarnation of Zionism, is considered alien in the sea of Arabs, and a cultural threat as such. How would you face it in the cultural battle? And, what are the prospects for the future? And if peace were achieved and normal relations established, do you think Zionist culture -- if the term is right -- could threaten Arab culture?

A: Please note your phrase "Zionist culture", for, honestly, I think there is no such thing. In case, let us say, a Zionist culture can emerge, there is not any more time historically for it to develop. Nazi "culture" had a greater chance to appear and survive, but it did not -- not because Hitler died, but because the seeds of Nazism cannot give birth to what the world has defined as "culture". Such is Zionism. Culture now involves the principles of positive and human values, i.e. justice, righteousness, freedom and democracy.

What I figure out is that a Judaistic autonomous community may supersede the present alien Zionist state as part of the Arab democratic state. Such is the march of world events and culture, e.g. U.N. repudiation of Zionism as racist.

Arab culture, therefore, is more likely to face -- and is partly doing so now -- Jewish culture, but again, that would be transitory and Arab culture in the area would face a negligible threat.

Q: What, in your opinion, are the best ways to communicate culture to the widest range of people in Jordan? What more can the government do to achieve this?

A: Every means must be utilised to communicate and propagate culture in Jordan. Basic, however, is the rapid eradication of illiteracy, and this means in the main children of school age. Wiping out illiteracy amongst the aged comes next.

The development of reading habits is also an important point of attack. This involves the house, the school, the university and every educational institution. Libraries at home, in the classroom and everywhere must create the habit, meet the demand and take part in creating it. All information media -- the press, cinema, television and stage -- must produce a good cultural output to cultivate children and all sections of the nation.

The government has opened, and is still opening, various channels for the propagation of culture. Efforts should also be directed towards quality in every respect, both in its own media and that supervised by it, like the cinema.

Q: What obstacles face a healthy propagation of culture in Jordan? Do you feel that the emphasis on Western culture (existence of an English-language radio and television service) is a threat to the gro-

## TALHOUNI MEETS

### LIBYAN M.P.s

AMMAN (JNA). — The Speaker of the Upper House and President of the Arab Parliamentary Union, Mr. Bahjat Talhouni, Saturday received a delegation of parliamentarians from the Libyan Jamahiriya.

Mr. Talhouni explained Jordan's policy towards the Arab countries.

"Jordan has always worked to achieve Arab unity. We hope that the misunderstanding between Libya and Egypt will soon be cleared through the efforts of some Arab countries," he stressed.

The Libyan delegation arrived here from Damascus Friday evening.

# Talks on overland transport end here

AMMAN (JNA). — A joint committee drawing up agreements on overland transport of goods between Jordan and neighbouring countries ended its meetings here Saturday.

The committee is composed of representatives from the Ministries of Transport and Industry and Commerce and the National Planning Council.

The Director of Transport at the Ministry of Transport, Mr. Ya'coub Haddad, said that the

rules deal with the transport of goods and ways to facilitate freight and transit movement into and through Jordan.

These regulations are necessary because of Jordan's strategic position in the area, forming a link with Europe and the Gulf states.

Jordan has received a number of memoranda from foreign countries requesting the conclusion of bilateral overland and transit agreements.

The Ministry of Transport has also completed the preparation of a price list for the transport of goods in and out of the Kingdom. A meeting will be held at the Ministry of Transport Monday to discuss these prices.

Representatives of lorry owners, garages and the Chamber of Commerce will be invited to give their opinion on the subject.

Meanwhile, a royal decree Saturday approved the transit and overland transport agreement concluded recently with Holland.

## Experimental day nursery opened

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni opened an experimental day nursery for working mothers in Jabal Ashrafiah Saturday.

In a speech delivered on the occasion, Mr. Ajlouni said the nursery will cope with the increasing number of working mothers. It will be an example for other nurseries to be set up by the public and private sec-

tors, in addition to becoming a training centre for social workers.

The nursery can take care of 50 children from their early childhood up to four years of age.

The nursery will also hold seminars to acquaint mothers with their responsibilities.

The JD 100,000 Ashrafiah nursery was partly financed by UNICEF.



Mr. Al Aamiry: Former minister now pushing the propagation of culture in the Arab World.

Q: What do you feel is the role of the Jordanian Writers Society in propagating culture in Jordan and on the Arab level? Could the society have a role in propagating works outside the Arab World through translated versions?

A: In Jordan, the establishment of branches in the main towns forms the basis of the society's cultural activities. We have only one in Zarqa now. Others must follow.

In its centre in Amman, and in the branches, the society should organise lectures by its members, as well as intellectuals from Jordan, the Arab World and even foreigners. Discussion panels can be arranged on various important cultural topics, about which

the public seeks information. Contributions in the press, which should be planned by the society for the benefit of the general reader, could be arranged with the daily or weekly press on a periodic basis.

Books published by members are the main feature of cultural propagation throughout the country and abroad.

Another important means in this respect is the monthly magazine which the society is going to establish.

Last but not least, the society must invite all ranks of the public to its literary and reading room for daily reading and study.

The propagation of culture by the society on the Arab level, and even wider, is a possible and essential aim. But much in this respect depends on the various things achieved in the past.



The Jordanian Writers Society head believes that developing reading habits is one of the best ways to educate the people.



A cadet at the Civil Aviation Academy receives certificate from Civil Aviation Director Rakan at a graduation ceremony Saturday.



# Once again the Ogaden Desert gets back into the Somali sphere

By Peter Sharrock

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (R). — Human life is only just possible in the Ogaden Desert but Ethiopians and Somalis have been fighting over it for nearly a century.

During the century the sequence of those controlling the desert began with the Somalis, followed by the Ethiopians, the Italians, the British, then the Ethiopians and, after a two-week war, back to the Somalis.

Throughout the period, the vast majority of the thinly-settled population of less than a quarter of a million in the 150,000 square km. desert — in the far east of Ethiopia sitting into Somalia — have been ethnic Somali nomads.

The desert has no strategic value and no buried riches which might explain its warlike history. The U.S. oil firm Amoco drilled through promising looking rock formations in the Ogaden for seven years and found only traces of oil and natural gas deposits too far from sea or cities to be commercially worth exploiting.

Giant furrows gouged from the desert by geological surveyors criss-cross to the horizon in enduring silent testimony to the long fruitless search.

The Ogaden does have a few camels and some grass for some of the year and has suffered from being the object of policies elsewhere aimed at creating domestic unity by foreign conquest.

By 200 years ago Somali clans had gradually driven their ethnic Oromo-Cushitic cousins towards the mountains of the Ethiopian heartland and out of the Ogaden.

Now each spring and autumn, as monsoon winds turn, tens of thousands of Somali nomads drive their flocks towards the northern part of the

Ogaden into a riverless area known as "the haud" along a 500 km. stretch of the Somali border.

During the rainy seasons the parched red soil dotted with waist-high thorn bushes and giant anthills four times the height of a man turns into a great green prairie stretching into the cool mists at the foot of nearby mountains.

For the nomads, who spend the rest of the year searching for grazing far from their home wells and watching the lives of their wives and children hanging by a thread in the inevitable drought, the haud at such times is an earthly paradise.

At dusk boys pack tens of thousands of camels and cattle between domed nomad huts made of cactus fibre mats. Men carrying spears or guns return from patrolling the perimeter of the herds.

Everyone returns to the home camp each evening because the grazing is so abundant and it is the period of marriages and dancing into the night.

If the rains are good some may stay for months before going back to their permanent home wells in the Somali Republic or in the southern Ogaden.

In the 1880s the Ethiopian Emperor Menelik, after uniting the various kingdoms within his nation, captured the town of Harrar in the Amhar Mountains to bring its population of Arabo-Persian stock into his empire.

This opened the way to the Ogaden where, for the first time, the warlike Somalis, armed only with spears, found they had to obey tax-gathering Ethiopian soldiers, armed with rifles, who suddenly appeared at their wells.

Italy established a loose

kind of protectorate over all Ethiopia briefly in the 1890s until Menelik defeated the Italian Army.

This made Ethiopia a power to reckon with when Britain, France and Italy then began drawing demarcation lines around their areas of influence in the horn of Africa.

Because of the importance of the Ogaden to the Somali nomads special provisions were made to allow them to cross these new artificial boundaries to reach their traditional grazing lands.

The Somali response was gradually to develop an idea of nationhood beyond the strong clan and family concepts which already existed.

Sheikh Mohammad Abdille Hassan was at the turn of the century the first Somali to unite traditionally divided clans to resist British rule. Known by the British as the "mad mullah", he was making rings around the British Camel Corps for 20 years in guerrilla war.

In the 1930s Italian tanks invaded Ethiopia through the Ogaden.

After the British defeated the Italians in Africa in the Second World War, Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin for a time advocated the creation of a "greater Somalia" uniting all Somali-speaking peoples.

"All I want to do is to give those poor nomads a chance to live... It is in nobody's interest to stop the poor people and cattle there getting a decent living," he told the British Parliament.

Nevertheless, under post-war arrangements the Ogaden was returned to Ethiopia.

The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) was founded in Mogadishu in 1969, the year the British and Italian parts of Somalia gained their



independence and united. The irredentist policy of establishing the "greater Somalia" was perhaps the greatest adhesive which helped overcome the early rivalries between the Somalis from the British and Italian parts of the new country.

The WSLF spread its control over considerable stretches of the Ogaden and Bale Province to the west in the early 1960s under the leadership of Wako Gutu, whose seal bore the inscription "general of Western Somalia."

But the Ethiopians moved a full army division into the area and Gen. Wako surrendered in 1970 after an army coup in Somalia brought Major Gen.

Mohammad Siad Barre to power. The new Somali regime concentrated on building up its armed forces and instituting a socialist system at home. The WSLF was virtually cut off.

About 18 months ago the activities of the front, which had been at a very low ebb, began to increase.

By early this year, when the Ethiopian Army was badly overstretched and losing battles against separatist guerrillas in Eritrea, the resistance in the Ogaden was rapidly stiffened by the arrival of men and weapons from Somalia.

When the offensive began

at the end of July, the Ethiopians said the Somali regular armed forces, backed by jets and aircraft, had invaded.

Military diplomats here say that from the apparent seriousness of the fighting in the mountains and foothills around and south of Dire Dawa, Ethiopia's second largest city, and Harrar, the use of artillery and tanks by both sides seems probable.

Down in the Ogaden Desert the wells and villages and tiny towns seem likely to have been occupied by a mixture of trained guerrillas and armed nomads.

# Australia seems ripe for general elections

CANBERRA, (AFP). — The Australian government is likely to call general elections of both Houses of Parliament by mid December, opposition leaders are predicting.

Speculation about early elections has been stimulated in the press by the news that the government parties have been booking time for election advertising on radio and television.

This is merely a precaution in case the time is needed, according to the coalition government partners, the Liberal and Country Parties.

But the opposition Labour Party said the "strongest evidence of a possible election by December is the acceleration of the review of electoral boundaries which was not normally due for completion until late this year."

A motive for early elections was "Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser's knowledge" that by next March, seven per cent of Australians will be unemployed, "with inflation at nearly 16 per cent and the position steadily worsening," the Labour statement affirmed.

The leader of the opposition, Mr. Gough Whitlam, told that "a more constitutional date for an election should be May, which is the most appropriate time for a half-Senate election." "As the Australian people, by an overwhelming majority, have recently voted for simultaneous elections for the Senate and the House of Representatives. Any double dissolution should be held then. However, the Labour opposition is ready for an election in December if Mr. Fraser decides to seek one from the new governor, Gen. Sir Zelman Cowen, who will take over from Sir John Kerr in October."

In July when Sir John Kerr announced his resignation as governor general, experienced political observers noted that this would make an early election more likely because it would eliminate the possibility of Sir John Kerr again trying to use literal vice regal authority as the head of state on behalf of Queen Elizabeth.

It is a well established fact in Australian political circles that Sir John Kerr was given a gentle nudge, even from conservative political quarters, and that the office of governor general was under a cloud of controversy while he continued in that office.

The official announcements of the resignation were carefully drafted, but the appointment of a political nonentity, the academic Sir Zelman Cowen, proves the eagerness of the Fraser government to take political pollution out of the vice regal office.

It seems likely that the new governor general's first advice from Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser will be to dissolve both Houses in December. If Mr. Fraser asks for the dissolution of only one House, he would still have to face another election for the half-Senate before the end of July 1978.

On the premise of further political and economic deterioration in Australia, he could find himself holding office with a reduced majority in the House of Representatives and a hostile Senate by mid 1978.

December is strongly favoured for an election because former P.M. Sir Robert Menzies was always successful in December when most of the Australian people are preparing for their summer holidays and eager to forget the economy miseries of the previous year.

Although Sir Robert Menzies is no longer in the public limelight, his advice as a tired elder statesman is still a force behind the Fraser government.

Public opinion polls show that support for Mr. Whitlam and the Australian Labour Party is steadily rising.

The Fraser government is trying to counteract Labour's concentration on the economic failure of the Fraser administration by attacking trade union unrest, threatening tough legislation against leftwingers, and blaming all the economic ills upon leftwing movements.

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FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1977

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Wind up whatever requires your strict attention before you consider any form of amusement. You are able to put new policies into effect with remarkably good judgment by considering them from the loftiest standpoints.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Get rid of stumbling blocks in your path and then you can make great progress. Study conditions early. Postpone recreation until later in the day.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Give much attention to home affairs early and then invite some bigwig into your home and gain backing. Be sure to handle fundamental affairs wisely.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Get into philosophical studies early and then enjoy company of friends and relatives. Come to a fine understanding with everyone.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Handle business affairs early before you take on any new interests. You can add considerably to present abundance if you think and act wisely.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Get rid of personal aims that no longer appeal to you and then plan what it is you want to do in the future. Get out socially and meet with interesting persons. Learn much from them.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Settle private affairs early and then confer with advisers about new, practical ideas you may have. Spend spare time with loved ones.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Get into duties that will help you gain some personal aim. Later be off to some interesting outlet with congenials. Know how to get along better with others. Be yourself.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Handle those duties that give you a more enviable position within the community in which you reside. Go to see an influential person you know for assistance. Be careful in expenditure of money.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Cultivate new contact who has very high-minded ideas, ideals, and can be helped greatly. Concentrate on expanding and you have success. Avoid a known troublemaker.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Get an early start on discharging your responsibilities and pave the way for added success in the future. Avoid one who could get you in debt.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Plan time to find what your position is with partners and later you can make progress with others you want in your life. Build a better public image for yourself.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Get rid of duty obligations that face you and then plan future activities. Take right health treatments and improve vitality. Save time for one who has a good idea to talk over with you.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

店飯光觀灣臺Tel.41093

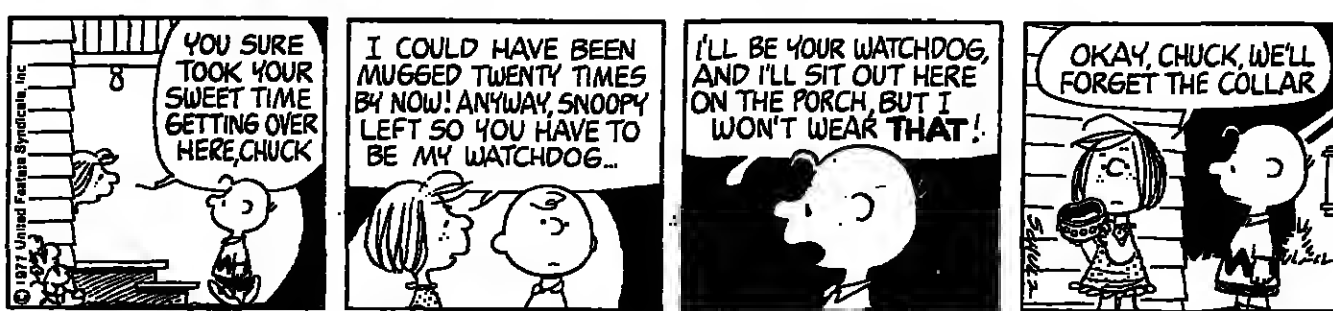
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Welcome and enjoy our typical delicious Chinese food.

Many many thanks for your kindly patronage.

## GRAFFITI

AROUND THE CORNER  
OR A STEPPING STONE

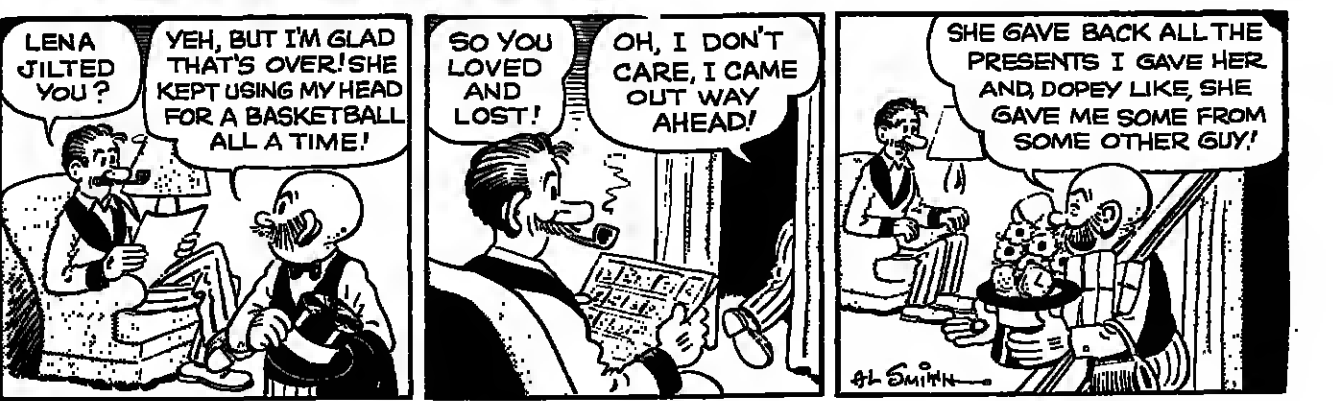
## PEANUTS



## ANDY GAPP



## MUTT & JEFF



## THE FLINTSTONES



## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



## THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes



## PROVERB

Just as an intricate time-piece must have a maker, this vastly complex universe must have a creator.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—After my partner has opened the bidding and my right-hand opponent makes a take-out double, I am never sure what action to take. Can you give me some guidelines?—W. Hardy, Buffalo, N.Y.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—It is easier to understand actions by responder if we start by laying down two basic principles: 1) All good hands, whether or not they contain support for opener's suit, start with a redouble. 2) With a really bad hand, pass.

Assume partner opens the bid with one heart and your left-hand opponent doubles. Let us consider some hands you might hold:

- a) ♠AQ10x ♥x ♦KJxx ♣A10xx  
b) ♠xx ♥AQxx ♦AKx ♣xxxx  
c) ♠K10xxx ♥x ♦Kxxx ♣xxx  
d) ♠Axx ♥Jxxx ♦Qx ♣xxx  
e) ♠Jxx ♥QJxxx ♦x ♣xxx  
f) ♠xxxx ♥xx ♦Qxxx ♣xxx

Hand a) is strong, so you start off by redoubling. That requests partner to leave you the courtesy of the road. No matter where the opponents run to, you intend doubling for penalties. Hand b) is also strong, so you again start off with a redouble. This time, however, you plan to jump in hearts at your next turn.

Hand c) is of intermediate strength. With this type of hand it is usually better to bid at your first opportunity, especially since hearts is unlikely to be your best spot. Make your normal bid of one spade—the same action you would have taken had there been no double.

Hand d) has some defensive values and support for partner's suit. Make your normal raise to

two hearts. First of all, if partner has a strong hand, you might be able to make a game despite the takeout double. Also, it makes it that much harder for the opponents to get into the auction.

Hand e) is not only weak defensively, but the length in partner's suit will diminish his defensive power. The correct action is a jump to three hearts. After a take-out double, this bid is preemptive.

Hand f) is just a bad hand, period. You have no cause to take any action, especially since you have no reason to believe that the hand might play better in another suit. The only way to tell partner you have a bad hand is to pass.

What constitutes a good responding hand? The minimum for a redouble should be about 10 points in high cards. With fewer than that, treat the hand as of intermediate strength and show it by taking some other action—2 of partner's suit, bid of a new suit, or a response of one no trump.

Q.—In a recent column you mentioned that the U.S. team which won the Bermuda Bowl last year might not be defending this year. Why is that?—C. Jones, Long Island City, N.Y.

A.—Since writing that column, the Board of Directors of the American Contract Bridge League voted to pay the expenses of two U.S. teams to the Bermuda Bowl in Macao in October—the defending champions and the team that won the U.S. trials.

Q.—How often should you shuffle the pack of cards before dealing?—H. Andrews, Vancouver, B.C.

A.—The Laws of Contract Bridge simply states that the cards must be shuffled "thoroughly" and to the satisfaction of all the players.

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NOTUM  
SACEE  
LICKEF  
GOTHEI

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: POACH DEITY BRIDGE FORCED  
Answer: Fed up with being drilled—"BORED"



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers Tuesday

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Point
- Younger son
- Cause, neutral
- Mounted
- Hindu queen
- Ambry
- Goddess of reckless impulse
- Christmas
- Electric unit
- Concludes
- Solidum
- Muslim teacher

DOWN

- Unit of electrical capacity
- 2 Egg-shaped
- 3 Flogget
- 4 Apply
- 5 Minograph
- 6 Headlands
- 7 Russian sea
- 8 Confusion
- 9 Last animal
- 10 Shipwreck
- 11 Used for stockings
- 12 Above poetic
- 13 Atop
- 14 Foolish
- 15 Fastened
- 16 Systems of rules
- 17 Egg dish
- 18 Public discussion
- 19 Blade
- 20 Thick soup
- 21 Asylum
- 22 Turn inside out
- 23 Takes ten
- 24 Fewer
- 25 High fashion
- 26 Howling tool



Put time 20 minutes AP Newsfeatures

8/13

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:  
6:00 Quran  
6:30 Children's programme  
6:50 News in Arabic  
7:30 Science and life

Channel 6:  
7:30 News in Hebrew  
7:45 Variety  
8:30 The sparrow  
8:10 Documentary  
10:00 News in English  
10:15 Gibberite

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Breakfast show  
7:30 News  
7:40 Music  
8:00 Morning show  
11:00 Soap for you  
12:00 Pop session  
13:00 News summary  
13:30 Pop session  
14:00 News  
14:10 Music

14:30 Good vibrations  
15:00 Country hour  
16:00 Easy listening  
17:00 Comedy  
17:30 Pop session  
18:00 News summary  
18:10 News reports round-up  
18:30 Sign off

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:  
Amman:  
Othman Moustapha Othman  
Zaki Zaki (2581)  
Irbid:  
Adnan Shabaneh (2460)  
Samir Khatib (79)  
Zarga:  
Moussa Odeh (2048)  
Taxis:  
Fares (23427)  
Abbas (23281)  
Adnan (23299)  
Nasser (44531)

Pharmacies:  
Amman:  
Jabbar Lureidh (2562)  
Hijazi (22605)  
Kamel (2058)  
Nihad (20544)  
Irbid:  
Irbid:  
Wahda  
Zarga:  
Jaber bin Hayyan

### BBC RADIO

12:30 World Service Short  
12:45 News  
13:00 The Movers from the M...  
13:15 Radio Newsworld  
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### VOICE OF AMERICA

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### AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:  
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### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (government) 741, 741, 741  
Civil defence rescue 2111, 2111, 2111  
Fire headquarters 2111, 2111, 2111  
First aid, fire, police 2111, 2111, 2111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 2111, 2111, 2111  
Municipal water services (emergency) 2111, 2111, 2111  
Police headquarters 2111, 2111, 2111  
Najaf, serving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help 2111, 2111, 2111  
Airport information (AIA) 2111, 2111, 2111

### Cultural Centres

American Centre (USIS) 241, 241, 241  
British Council 241, 241, 241  
French Cultural Centre 241, 241, 241  
German Cultural Centre 241, 241, 241  
Soviet Cultural Centre 241, 241, 241  
Amman Municipal Library 241, 241, 241

## OUT AND ABOUT

### QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21682. Jabal Al Luweibdeh, Hawra Circle. Tel. 39646. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbid.

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De Guiringaud says in Nairobi

## France may supply Somalia with arms

NAIROBI, Aug. 13 (R). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said today his country was considering supplying defensive arms to Somalia, which is locked in a bitter dispute with Ethiopia over possession of the Ogaden Desert.

He told a news conference that a Somali arms "shopping list" was being studied in Paris. But he stressed that only weapons of a defensive nature would be supplied, and even those only in small quantities.

It was up to French military specialists to decide what was defensive, he added.

The United States and Britain late last month both indicated willingness to supply defensive weapons to Somalia.

The United States said at that time it had agreed in principle to provide such arms in an effort to show that Somalia did not need to depend completely on the Soviet Union, which has intensified its arms cooperation with Ethiopia, for weapons.

Because of the Soviet move,

Somalia approached the United States and several other countries some months ago to try to diversify its arms purchases.

M. de Guiringaud arrived here on Thursday to begin an east African tour during which he will also visit Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

He said the situation in the Ogaden, where Ethiopian troops are fighting Somali guerrillas, dominated a 45-minute meeting yesterday with Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi.

## Zaire's F.M. arrested, accused of treason over Shaba invasion

KINSHASA, Aug. 13 (Agencies). — Zaire's Foreign Minister, Mr. Nguzza Kari I-Bond, was today arrested on a charge of high treason, the Zaire news agency AZAP reported.

The agency said Mr. Nguzza's arrest was "in connection with the events in Shaba."

Zaire successfully defeated a rebellion earlier this year in its southern Shaba Province (formerly Katanga). The insurgents were said to be former Katangese gendarmes, who Zaire said were based in neighbouring Angola.

AZAP said President Mobutu Sese Seko had this morn-

ing signed a decree discharging Mr. Nguzza from his posts, including those of member of the Political Bureau and vice president of the Executive Council.

Mr. Nguzza's diplomatic career began in 1964 when he was appointed to his first overseas post as charge d'affaires at the Zaire Embassy in Brussels. In 1968 he was posted to the United Nations at New York as his country's representative.

He remained there five years, working mainly to achieve a better working relationship between African and Asian countries.

After a two-year stint as ambassador at the U.N. offices in Geneva, Mr. Nguzza was recalled to Zaire to become foreign minister. He led his country's negotiations over the recognition of mainland China, the normalisation of its relations with Arab countries, the strengthening of its non-alignment policy and its support of African liberation movements.

In 1974, President Mobutu appointed Mr. Nguzza Director of the Political Bureau of Zaire's ruling People's Revolutionary Movement. This post made him virtually the president's right-hand man.

## China drums up world communist support against Albania's attacks

PEKING, Aug. 13 (AFP). — China is standing firm against recent accusations by Albania and is determined to keep its status as standard-bearer of the world Marxist-Leninist communist movement.

In the ideological debate with the Albanians, stemming from an editorial in the Albanian official Labour Party's newspaper Zeri-Popullit, the Chinese Communist Party has hoped to rally its allies around the world. Every day one or other of them responds with a stand in Peking's favour of varying degrees of strength.

Yesterday the official Chinese press published long excerpts from an article in the Japanese magazine Theory and Practice.

The article extensively defended former Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung's theory of the "Three Worlds", criticised as "anti-Leninist" by Albania. While never openly mentioning the Albanian Party of Labour, the author of the article implicitly condemned it as Trotskyite, "leftist" and even an "enemy".

This was the most virulent attack yet on the Albanian Communist Party's anti-Chinese stand and has deepened the rift between the two countries.

Mr. Peking still refuses to directly confront an ally officially linked to China by an "indestructible friendship".

The Japanese magazine, quoted by the New China News Agency, said it was an "abuse" to condemn as "capitulation to the enemy" the Marxist-Leninist concept of "making use of the contradictions among imperialist countries to the advantage of the revolution." The article compared this attack to those Trotsky made on Lenin and said this proved that such abuse is buried from the trenches of the enemy.

"Who is it that opposes Marxism-Leninism, the world proletarian revolution and proletarian internationalism? Who is it that makes apologies to imperialism and social imperialism and yields to them? The answer is obvious," the article continued. With these words its author threw back at the Albanian party its own accusations against the Chinese Communist Party.

While Zeri-Popullit repeated its July 7 attacks on Chinese foreign policy, Marxist-Leninist Communist Parties all over the world proved their allegiance to Peking in messages sent on the occasion of the Third Plenum of the 10th Communist Party Central Committee and the reinstatement of Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

The official Chinese press also quoted numerous ideological articles defending China's views.

Chinese party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng recently received several Western Marxist-Leninist Communist Party leaders visiting Peking.

The messages from foreign Marxist-Leninist parties show that, though the "gang of four" affair caused a split in the international Marxist-Leninist movement, most members remained faithful to China.

Mr. Mosse has no Jean Passaport, Fogg's faithful companion, on his trip. Instead he talks frequently into his portable tape recorder, sending this spoken journal back to Paris for broadcasting.

He is often asked if he left London by balloon. Mr. Mosse said he must reply that this mode of travel was used only in the movie version of the book. In the novel, the hero left London by train, as he did.

In one somewhat serious experience, Mr. Mosse ran into a typhoon off the coast of Taiwan at the very location where Fogg's ship was battered by a typhoon in the book, he said.

He crossed the Indian sub-continent to Madras by train, sailed to Singapore, went by land to Penang and Bangkok and then took another ship to Yokohama by way of Hong Kong.

The second half of his journey will have him crossing the United States by train to New York, taking the liner Queen Elizabeth II for Southampton, and boarding a train for the final leg of the trip to the Reform Club in London where he should arrive on Sept. 7.

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RHODESIA TALKS -- British Foreign Secretary David Owen (centre) shares a sofa at No. 1 Carlton Gardens, London -- the foreign secretary's official residence -- on Friday, with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance (left) and South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha. The three men had met for lunch during their talks on the future of Rhodesia. (AP wirephoto)

## Egyptian hijacker captured

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 13 (R). — An Egyptian student who hijacked an Air France plane was captured here today when he stepped from the aircraft to check its refuelling and the crew slammed the door behind him.

The hijacker was seized as he tried to force his way back into the Airbus with an axe, police said.

The French Airbus, carrying 230 passengers and a crew of 13, was en route from Paris to Cairo yesterday when the student, Tarek Al Sajed Khater, 19, seized control near Nice and demanded to be flown to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

He held several boxes which he said held dynamite but today they turned out to contain only biscuits, a police official said. The hijacker also brandished a fire axe.

Benghazi Airport refused the plane permission to land and it touched down at Brindisi last night as it was running out of fuel.

The crew described the hijacker as nervous and mentally unstable.

Mr. Khater, from Cairo, "smoked constantly and bombarded us with all sorts of strange orders," an Egyptian passenger said.

Early this morning, as refuelling of the Airbus began at Brindisi, the hijacker opened the plane's door then decided to step down for a look.

He left his boxes behind and a quick check by the crew revealed them contained nothing dangerous, the plane's Capt. Maurice Bony told reporters later.

"At that moment I ordered the crew to shut the door and we started the engines," Capt.

Bony said.

After Benghazi refused the Airbus landing permission yesterday, Athens Airport also rejected the plane.

"We were greatly relieved

when Brindisi allowed us to land," the captain said.

After he had been taken to police headquarters for questioning, a passenger said Mr. Khater "seemed to be mad" during the plane's Mediterranean odyssey in search of an airport.

He kept spraying his body with perfume and reciting the phrase "to be or not to be" from Shakespeare's Hamlet over the airliner's public address system.

Mr. Khater demanded one million French francs (£85,000) and a diplomatic passport for himself and said he was fighting for the Islamic people, the passenger added.

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## After London talks with Vance Nyerere supports U.S., U.K. Rhodesia proposals

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AFP). — Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere said here today he would support the Anglo-American proposals on Rhodesia if they helped him get "(Rhodesian Premier Ian) Smith out of the way" and obtain "an elected government structure" in Rhodesia.

Mr. Nyerere was speaking to reporters after talks here with United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. The Tanzanian leader was stopping over in Britain after visits to the U.S., Canada and the Caribbean, and Mr. Vance was on his way home after his Middle East tour.

"I am training guerrillas," Mr. Nyerere said. "We have got to force this man Smith out," he added.

Referring to his talks in Washington with President Jimmy Carter, Mr. Nyerere said: "The Americans are moving with great urgency. They are very serious and I am very pleased about their seriousness."

Mr. Vance presented the Anglo-American plan in the hope that President Nyerere and his colleagues in the Frontline states -- Zambia, Mozambique, Angola and Botswana -- would use their influence to get it accepted by Rhodesia's militant nationalist Patriotic front.

Mr. Nyerere termed a "ridiculous lie" rumors that he had meant to snub Prime Minister James Callaghan by refusing to lunch with him to-

day at the prime minister's official country residence at Chequers.

"Jimmy (Callaghan) is my personal friend," he said.

He indicated however that he had expected Mr. Callaghan to visit him at his Harare Airport Hotel, some 40 kms. from Chequers, pointing out that he had gone thousands of miles to Washington to talk about Rhodesia.

This afternoon it was announced that Foreign Secretary David Owen would be going to the hotel to talk with Mr. Nyerere.

Meanwhile, South African Foreign Minister P. W. Botha, who had talks here yesterday on Southern Africa with Mr. Vance and Dr. Owen, told reporters before leaving Britain today for Frankfurt that he hoped for a peaceful outcome to the Rhodesian problem, adding that he preferred an "internal solution."

Rhodesian government sources said Salisbury today that unless the talks in London yesterday between Britain, the United States and South Africa resulted in "dramatic changes" to the British proposals submitted last month by British government envoy John Graham, they would remain "unacceptable."

Mr. Smith is asserting, during the current general election campaign, that the British proposals were "totally outside the parameters" of his initial agreement reached with Dr. Owen in their talks in Cape Town earlier this year.

## Divided Berlin marks 16 years since the building of the wall

BERLIN, Aug. 13 (AFP). — The 16th anniversary of the building of the Berlin wall was marked in strikingly different ways today on either side of this divided city.

Although there were no workers' militia parades in the East, such as those that marked the gala 15th anniversary celebration last year, official East German press reports hailed the construction as a "border safeguard".

In West Berlin, Acting Mayor Dietrich Stobbe laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Victims of Stalinism, terming the wall "a horribly concrete fact."

In a brief speech, he nevertheless came out in favour of a "circumspect approach to the realities," warning against any attempt to upset the balance of force between the East and West which he called the mainstay of peace.

According to statistics available in the West, 70 persons have been killed trying to cross the wall since Eastern-block forces began erecting it on Aug. 13, 1961, while another 105 have been wounded by gunshots and more than 3,000 arrested.

Virtually escape-proof now, the 165 kms. long barrier is made up of 251 watch towers, 135 fortified bunkers, 260 guard-dog runs, plus trenches and underground tunnels totaling over 100 kms.

An East German defector said in West Berlin on Thursday that a new type of booby-trap mine, designed to riddle would-be escapees from East Germany with thousands of steel fragments, is being installed in large numbers at points along the frontier.

The defector, a non-commis-

sioned officer in the East German army, said the new traps, known as "New Barrier 501" mines, were fixed to metal fence posts along the frontier and were exploded either mechanically or electrically if an escapee touched a trap once.

The mines are fitted with safety devices that enable border guards to replace mines that have been exploded, the defector said. He was speaking at a press conference organised by the Aug. 13 Association, which commemorates the raising of the Berlin wall.

The defector said the new mines were especially deadly and that a 17-year-old boy who set one off while trying to flee from East Germany was found seriously wounded, his body riddled by fragments.

The new mines are similar in their effect to the previous system of mines buried along the frontier which top out of the ground and spew out of metal projectiles when a trip wire is touched. The "New Barrier 501" mines are above ground, some of them at a height of 2.5 metres, the defector said.

The defector said East German frontier guards had orders to open fire on escapees if they failed to heed challenges and a warning shot. He said he did not know of the existence of another reported order issued by East German authorities which, according to reports, instructs guards to open fire only after they had exhausted all other methods of halting escapes.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Battalion said trained to invade Thailand

\* BANGKOK, Aug. 13 (AFP). — A high-ranking Thai military officer said today that a Thai-speaking mixed battalion of Vietnamese, Laotians and Thais is being trained in Laos. The officer, Col. Thanit Vasanaputi, told the press that 300 former students who fled Thailand after the Oct. 6 coup are believed to have joined this battalion, whose members re-enter Thailand to carry out subversive action. Col. Thanit is a member of the General Staff of the Second Military Region, Nakhon Phanom, a known infiltration corridor used by Laotian forces. He said that many Laotian "refugees" are in fact deliberately sent to Thailand. Bangkok police said today that about 100 Khmer Rouge troops armed with anti-aircraft guns have taken up positions along the Thai-Cambodian frontier north of the Thai Aranyaprathet border post. Thai re-inforcements have been sent to the area some 330 kms. from here. Police sources suggested the Khmer Rouge might be planning raids on six hamlets echoing those on the nearby village of Pan Para, where a Khmer company slaughtered 28 women and children in February.

### East, West Germans meet in Bonn

\* BONN, Aug. 13 (R). — East and West German government representatives began preliminary talks here yesterday aimed at framing an agenda for negotiations on improving relations and strengthening contacts with each other. State Secretary Hans-Joerg Wischnewski went into yesterday's meeting with Dr. Michael Kohl, East German mission chief in Bonn, with a list of 80 points on which West Germany would like to see improvements. They include a new motor highway through East German territory from divided Berlin to Hamburg and an improved electric power supply for West Berlin. This is the first major attempt at a new comprehensive agreement since the "good neighbour" treaty acknowledging the existence of two separate states was signed five years ago in the framework of wider East-West détente. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has suggested a letter to East German leader Erich Honecker that formal negotiations be started this autumn.

### Israelis kill guerrilla near Hailu

\* TEL AVIV, Aug. 13 (R). — Israeli security forces last night shot dead an Arab guerrilla in the Hebron region, a military spokesman announced here today. He said an Israeli army patrol encountered the man, armed with handgrenades and a Kalashnikov assault rifle in the hills near Hailu village in the occupied West Bank. He was killed after a chase, and identified as a man "long wanted" by the Israeli security forces for guerrilla activity in the region. Known by his nickname "Wafa", his real name was Mr. Ismail Hassan Salem Hamed, the spokesman said.

### U.N. report calls for S. African embargo

\* GENEVA, Aug. 13 (R). — A United Nations report yesterday called for a mandatory embargo on arms supplies to South Africa, and warned that the republic might well become a nuclear weapons power. The report, prepared for a meeting next week of a human rights group, said the proposed arms embargo and complete severance of economic links by all states were the minimum pressures needed to end apartheid (racial segregation) in South Africa. The 84-page document, drafted by Mr. Ahmad M. Khalifa of Egypt, reviewed the effect of political, military, economic and other aid given mainly by Western industrialised states to South Africa and Rhodesia.



## ARAB CUP RACING FESTIVAL



On the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's silver jubilee, the Royal Racing Club presents a racing festival of camel and horsemanship and racing.

A number of horses from other Arab countries will also participate.

## A SPECIAL RACE WILL TAKE PLACE FOR THE ARAB CUP

Prize: A golden cup offered by His Majesty King Hussein and JD 5,000.

The festival takes place at the club's race course on Sunday, Aug. 14 at 3.30 p.m.

Note: Attendants should be present half an hour before gates open.